For Administrative Use

1946

Agricultural Production Adjustments

New York

Pattern and level of production suggested for 1946 in the light of reported total requirements for agricultural products and assuming continuation of present price relationship and assuming normal yields of feed crops in 1945. Large-scale changes in U. S. employment or in 1945 agricultural production in any part of the world could change conditions before planting 1946 crops.

July 1945

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
United States Department of Agriculture
Upper Darby, Pennsylvania

Foreword

The report is the cooperative work of individuals of the New York State College of Agriculture and of the United States Department of Agriculture. Estimates and suggestions were obtained from the College Departments of Agricultural Economics, Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Poultry, and Vegetable Crops. W. S. Middaugh, Regional Agricultural Analyst, Northeast BAE Office, assembled and wrote the report.

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Suggested 1946 Agricultural Production Adjustments for New York

In general, requirements for food and other agricultural products are expected to exceed the probable production in 1946. Thus, in view of information available in July 1945, total agricultural production should be maintained in 1946 at the wartime capacity level. Further increases would be difficult with the equipment, supplies, and labor available.

Livestock, especially the heavy grain-consuming animals, is increasing and there are small feed reserves. Therefore the feed situation may be a controlling factor in the agricultural production adjustments for 1946. If U. S. production of feed crops in 1945 decreases from the July estimate, the feed supply can be short and necessitate reductions in broilers, turkeys, ducks, and hens. Dairy cows can be maintained on a greatly reduced concentrate ration or even on roughage alone, and the milk would be needed even more than it would be if meat and egg production were not decreased because of the shortage of feed.

It is assumed that there will be no major changes in price relationships, but it should be recognized that unexpected conditions such as large-scale unemployment or a shift away from international cooperation could decrease the market enough to make maximum production undesirable. The accumulated demand for goods makes large-scale unemployment unlikely, and the present trend is toward increased international cooperation. The prices of some products such as poultry may be expected to decrease from ceiling and over-ceiling levels as the production now in prospect comes on the market. There may be a sudden and drastic change when the armed forces stop taking the major portion of the poultry meat production from the Delmarva Peninsula and it comes back on the civilian markets of the Northeast. If the war should end in 1945 or early 1946, broiler producers might be advised to curtail production in 1946. The same may apply to turkey and duck production, which has expanded considerably; however, it is expected that most of the increase will be maintained in the postwar period. New production based on black market prices undoubtedly will disappear.

A decrease in demand for processed vegetables may occur if the armed forces do not contract for as much of the pack as in 1945. If this occurs, producers should be aware of this through decreases in contracts offered by processors in time to shift to other crops.

Other major products are expected to have a ready market under the conditions likely to exist in 1946, as outlined above. Early potatoes on Long Island may run into difficulty if the Southern and Eastern Shore crops are large.

Transportation difficulties and the danger of a feed shortage are major elements in the 1946 picture. The shortage of railroad cars, especially refrigerator cars, may enhance the market for local truck crops. But both the shortage of cars and danger of shortage of feed will make livestock production uncertain.

The major changes suggested for 1946 are summarized in the following paragraphs. Detailed figures and comparisons are given in the tables.

Crops: Slightly more corn, potatoes, dry beans, oats and barley than in 1945, but the sum of these would be just half way between 1944 and 1945 acreages. The acreage of these crops is down in 1945 because unfavorable weather prevented planting in 1945. For the same reason it is expected that the acreage of buckwheat and idle cropland will be higher in 1945 than in 1944. It is suggested that in 1946 both of these be about the acreages reported for 1944. Wheat is up from 1944, and approximately the same acreage is suggested for 1946. It is suggested that more aftermath be pastured in order to meet more nearly the grazing requirements of livestock.

Livestock: It is suggested that the increase in dairy cows continue in 1946 but that all cattle and calves remain about the same. It is expected that milk production in 1945 will be 7 percent above 1944. A 2 percent increase in 1946 is suggested as feasible but much depends on the feed supply and the pasture conditions next spring and summer. Although the 1945 hay crop is large, it is going in late and with much rain damage. There is danger of not obtaining adequate inshipments of concentrates because of the tight supply and transportation situation.

Hens and pullets are down from 1944, but it is suggested that there be approximately 14 million on the first of January in 1946 and 1947. This would be about the same as January 1, 1945, but it will necessitate raising 2 to 3 million more chickens this year because of the large number of birds that have been sold for meat. The rate of lay per bird should be higher in 1946 because of the larger percentage of pullets in the flocks. A total production about 9 percent below 1944 is suggested for 1946.

Commercial broilers, turkeys and ducks have increased rapidly because of the scarcity of all meats. The 1945 production is expected to be 10-20 percent above 1944. It is suggested that there be no further expansion in 1946 except in turkeys and that broiler producers proceed more cautiously in 1946, being prepared to decrease operations if feed becomes scarce or if the armed forces decrease their take of the production on the Delmarva Peninsula.

Two million tons of grains and 1.2 million tons of commercial by-products are needed to feed the livestock in each of the next two years beginning October 1. Feed grains produced in the State and available for feeding livestock are expected to be larger this coming year than during the current year, and a further increase is suggested for 1946. The comparative figures for years beginning October 1 are:

	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
	Thousands of tons		
Feed gains needed for livestock	2,057	2,007	1,994
Feed grains needed for food and industrial uses	285	285	285
Total feed grains needed	2,342	2,292	2,279
Total net supply of feed grains available from New York production	658	686	756
Inshipments needed of feed grains	1,684	1,606	1,523
Commercial by-products needed	1,182	1,179	1,188
Total needs--grains and by-products	2,866	2,785	2,711

Table 1 Suggested use of farm land in 1946, with comparisons

NEW YORK

Use of farm land	Acreage	Reported for 1944 1/	Goal for 1945	Expected in 1945 2/	Suggested for 1946
Column	1	2	3	4	5
			Thousand acres		
Corn, all	Planted	739	732	732	750
Corn for grain	Harvested	152		201	232
Corn for silage	do.	502		425	442
Corn for fodder	do.	79		100	76
Soybeans, grown alone	Planted	20		11	10
Soybeans for beans	Harvested	14	16	10	9
Soybeans for hay	do.	3		1	1
Tobacco, cigar	do.	1	1	1	1
Irish potatoes	Planted	195	204	187	195
Beans, dry edible	do.	124	94	108	125
7 truck crops for processing (see Table 1a)	do.	131		142	139
14 truck crops for fresh market (see Table 1b)	Harvested	146		145	138
Adjustment for multiple use		15		15	15
Total cropland used for intertilled crops		1,341		1,311	1,343
Oats	Planted	861	841	792	815
Barley	do.	99	118	93	110
Winter wheat	do.	366	350	373	375
Spring wheat	do.	3		3	3
Oats for grain	Harvested	807		742	785
Barley for grain	do.	93		87	100
Grains cut green for hay	do.	43		56	40
Rye for grain	do.	15	15	17	15
Buckwheat	Planted	155		175	150
Total cropland used for close-growing crops		1,499		1,453	1,468

Continued -

Table 1 Suggested use of farm land in 1946, with comparisons (contd.)

NEW YORK

Use of farm land	Acreage	Reported for 1944 1/	Goal for 1945	Expected in 1945 2/	Suggested for 1946
Column	1	2	3	4	5
			Thousand acres		
Hay, all tame--except soybean and small grain hay	Harvested	3,873	3,803	3,899	3,900
Hay, all tame	do.	3,919	3,850	3,956	3,941
Seeds, hay and cover crop, all	do.	12		12	12
Red clover	do.	11	11	11	11
Alsike	do.	1	1	1	1
Rotation (cropland) pasture 3/		140		140	140
Adjustment for multiple use		12		12	12
Total cropland used for sod crops		4,013		4,039	4,040
Idle cropland		647		697	649
Total cropland		7,500		7,500	7,500
Total cropland used for crops		6,853		6,803	6,851
Idle cropland		647		697	649
Total cropland		7,500		7,500	7,500
Orchards, vineyards, and small fruits		305		305	305
Other plowable pasture		2,678		2,678	2,678
Open nonplowable pasture		4,000		4,000	4,000
Wild hay	do.	51		47	47
Other land in farms		2,636		2,640	2,640
Total land in farms		17,170		17,170	17,170
Aftermath pasture		800		900	1,300

1/ Crop reports for crops other than fruit. Fruit and part of pasture from census, balance estimated. 2/ Based mainly on July 1 crop report. 3/ Exclusive of preharvest and aftermath grazing on acreages from which crops are harvested.

Table 1a Seven truck crops for processing

NEW YORK

	Planted acreage			
	10-year average 1934-43	1944	1945 preliminary July 1	Suggested for 1946
Peas	35,480	43,400	52,100	52,000
Sweet corn	23,090	28,500	26,500	27,000
Tomatoes	20,200	24,900	25,700	25,000
Snap beans	8,830	18,800	20,700	20,000
Cabbage for kraut	6,810	7,100	7,500	7,000
Beets	4,080	6,000	6,600	6,000
Cucumbers	830	1,350	1,400	1,000
Lima beans	720	900	1,300	1,000
Total	100,040	130,950	141,800	139,000

Table 1b Fourteen truck crops for fresh market

NEW YORK

	Harvested acreage			
	10-year average 1934-43	1944	1945 expected July 1	Suggested for 1946
Cabbage				
Early summer	1,060	1,300	1,100	
Early fall (domestic)	11,960	16,000	17,350	
Early fall (Danish)	20,400	30,400	28,900 1/	
Total	33,420	47,700	47,350	40,000
Sweet corn	20,830	22,000	23,000	23,000
Snap beans	7,410	14,800	15,500	15,000
Onions	13,080	15,000	12,600	13,000
Tomatoes	8,350	10,600	10,100	10,000
Cauliflower				
Summer	2,440	2,550	3,050	6,500
Fall	4,400 2/	3,300	3,300 3/	
Celery				
Summer	430	580	650	5,000
Fall	4,180 2/	4,500	4,500 3/	
Carrots				
Summer	1,380	1,300	1,350	5,000
Fall	2,420 2/	3,500	3,500 3/	
Peas	5,240	5,100	3,600	5,500
Cucumbers	4,410	4,450	5,000	4,500
Lettuce	3,960	4,100	4,900	4,000
Lima beans	3,090	3,700	3,500	3,500
Spinach	2,400	1,500	1,500	1,500
Cantaloups	2,200	1,500	1,500	1,500
Total	119,640	146,180	144,900	138,000

1/ March intentions. 2/ 10-year average 1933-42. 3/ 1944 acreage used as estimate for 1945.

Table 2 Probable crop yields or grazing capacity per acre in 1946 with comparisons

NEW YORK

Crop	Acreage	Unit	Base period	Yield per acre: Average for base period 1/	Yield per acre: Probable in 1946
Column	1	2	3	4	5
				Units	
Corn, all	Planted	Bu.	1937-41	35.4	36
Corn for grain	Harvested	do.	1937-41	35.7	36
Corn for silage	do.	Ton	1937-41	9.3	10
Soybeans for beans	do.	Bu.	1937-41	14.6	15
Tobacco, cigar	do.	Lb.	1937-41	1,350	1,400
Irish potatoes	Planted	Bu.	1937-41	135	140
Beans, dry edible	do.	Lb.	1937-41	837	900
Oats for grain	Harvested	Bu.	1937-41	31.2	31
Barley for grain	do.	do.	1937-41	26.1	26
Winter wheat	Planted	do.	1937-41	23.7 (24.4	25
Spring wheat	do.	do.	1937-41	23.7 (19	19
Rye for grain	Harvested	do.	1937-41	17.6	18
Buckwheat	Planted	do.	1937-41	16.5	17
Hay, all tame	Harvested	Ton	1937-41	1.34	1.4
Wild hay	do.	do.	1932-41	.95	.9
Rotation (cropland) pasture		A.U.M.	1940-44	5	5
Plowable pasture in farms		do.	1940-44	1.2	1.3
Other permanent pasture		do.	1940-44	.3	.3
Aftermath pasture		do.	1940-44	.8	.8

1/ Crop reports for crops. Estimates for animal unit months of pasture.

Table 3 Supply of feeds available for feeding livestock and for other purposes, 1946-47, with comparisons

NEW YORK

Item	Year beginning Oct. 1: 1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Column	1	2	3
		Tons	
Feed grains			
Corn, all:			
Carry-over beginning of year 1/	12,936	11,384	10,000
Production (inc. gr. in silage and fodder)	718,340	650,496	756,000
Total supply	731,276	661,880	766,000
Carry-over end of year	11,384	10,000	16,000
Net supply 2/	719,892	651,880	750,000
Corn in silage and fodder	569,380	470,400	522,144
Corn for grain: Net supply 2/ and 6/	150,512	181,480	227,856
Oats:			
Carry-over beginning of year 1/	35,792	88,064	30,000
Production	400,272	284,928	389,360
Total supply	436,064	372,992	419,360
Seed	37,116	40,000	40,000
Carry-over end of year	88,064	30,000	50,000
Net supply 2/	310,884	302,992	329,360

Continued -

Table 3 Supply of feeds available for feeding livestock and for other purposes, 1946-47, with comparisons (contd.)

NEW YORK

Item	Year beginning Oct. 1		
	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Column	1	2	3
Feed grains (contd.)		Tons	
Barley:			
Carry-over beginning of year 1/	10,296	7,248	3,000
Production	55,800	43,848	62,400
Total supply	66,096	51,096	65,400
Seed	4,678	4,678	5,000
Carry-over end of year	7,248	3,000	10,000
Net supply 2/	54,170	43,418	50,400
Other grains:			
Wheat fed on farms where grown	93,780	100,000	100,000
Soybeans fed on farms where grown	3,300	3,000	3,000
Rye fed on farms where grown	3,864	5,000	5,000
Buckwheat fed on farms where grown	41,925	50,000	40,000
Total net supply of feed grains 2/	658,435	685,890	755,616
Total needed for food and industrial use	285,000	285,000	285,000
Total available for feeding livestock	373,435	400,890	470,616
Total needed for feeding livestock 3/	2,057,000	2,007,000	1,994,000
Total inshipments of feed grains needed 4/	1,683,565	1,606,110	1,523,384
Commercial by-products needed	1,182,000	1,179,000	1,188,000
Hay			
Carry-over beginning of year 1/	686,000	401,000	500,000
Tame hay production	5,687,000	5,934,000	5,516,000
Wild hay production	46,000	47,000	42,300
Total supply	6,419,000	6,382,000	6,058,300
Carry-over end of year	401,000	500,000	500,000
Net supply 2/	6,018,000	5,882,000	5,558,300
Total needed for feeding livestock 3/	5,071,000	5,245,000	5,244,000
Available for other purposes	947,000	637,000	314,300
Other roughages produced and fed			
Corn silage (including grain)	4,267,000	4,250,000	4,420,000
Corn fodder (including grain)	790,000	750,000	760,000
	Grazing season		
Grazing capacity of pastures and ranges 5/	1945	1946	1947
	1000's of animal unit months		
Rotation (cropland) pasture	840	700	700
Plowable pasture	4,017	3,749	4,017
Other permanent pasture	2,000	1,200	1,200
Aftermath pasture	900	1,040	1,350
Total carrying capacity	7,757	6,689	7,267
Total requirements for livestock 3/	10,019	10,144	10,212

1/ Crop year beginning May 1 for hay, June 1 for barley, July 1 for oats, October 1 for corn. 2/ Available for feeding livestock, food, industrial use, and outshipments. 3/ See Table 5. 4/ For feeding livestock. 5/ On acreages shown in Table 1. 6/ Feeding rates in Table 5 are exclusive of corn in silage and fodder.

Table 3a Pasture carrying capacity, 1945-47

NEW YORK

Year and item	Rotation cropland pasture	Plowable pasture	Other permanent pasture	Aftermath pasture	Total
Expected in 1945					
Acres (1000's)	140	2,678	4,000	900	
Animal unit months per acre	6	1.5	.5	1	
Animal unit months (1000's)	840	4,017	2,000	900	7,757
Suggested for 1946					
Acres (1000's)	140	2,678	4,000	1,300	
Animal unit months per acre	5	1.4	.3	.8	
Animal unit months (1000's)	700	3,749	1,200	1,040	6,689
Suggested for 1947					
Acres (1000's)	140	2,678	4,000	1,500	
Animal unit months per acre	5	1.5	.3	.9	
Animal unit months (1000's)	700	4,017	1,200	1,350	7,267

Table 3b Estimates of pasture requirements, 1945-47

NEW YORK

Year and item	Horses	Cows	Other cattle	Ewes	Total
Percent pastured	25	100	80	100	
Number of months pastured	3	5.5	5.5	6	
			Thousands		
1945					
Number pastured	66	1,470	571	197	
Animal units pastured	66	1,470	285	28	
Animal unit months	198	8,085	1,568	168	10,019
1946					
Number pastured	62	1,500	560	195	
Animal units pastured	62	1,500	280	28	
Animal unit months	186	8,250	1,540	168	10,144
1947					
Number pastured	59	1,525	540	190	
Animal units pastured	59	1,525	270	27	
Animal unit months	177	8,388	1,485	162	10,212

Table 4 Suggested production of livestock and livestock products in 1946, with comparisons

NEW YORK

Item of livestock and livestock products	Unit	Reported for 1944 1/	Goal for 1945	Reported for 1945	Suggested for 1946	Suggested for 1947
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6
				1,000 units		
On farms January 1:						
Horses, mules and colts	Number	271		263	250	235
Cattle and calves, all	do.	2,162	2,175	2,184	2,200	2,200
Cows kept for milk, 2 years +	do.	1,441		1,470	1,500	1,525
Other cows, 2 years +	do.	8		11	11	10
Sheep and lambs, all	do.	341	324	297	290	280
Ewes, 1 year +	do.	219		197	195	190
Hens and pullets	do.	15,718	14,146	14,229	14,000	14,000
			Goal for 1945	Expected in 1945		
During year:						
Sows farrowed, spring 2/	do.	38	35	22	28	25
Sows farrowed, fall 3/	do.	22	23	20	22	20
Chickens raised 4/	do.	21,154	20,500	23,500	21,000	21,000
Commercial broiler production	do.	5,382	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,500
Turkeys raised 5/	do.	525		600	625	650
Ducks raised	do.	6,500		8,000	8,000	8,000
Milk cows, average during the year	do.	1,350	1,375	1,375	1,400	
Milk produced	1,000 lb.	7,722	7,769	8,250	8,400	
Wool shorn	Pound	1,884		1,640	1,650	
Eggs produced	1,000 doz.	181	163	165	165	
Sheep and lambs put on feed 6/	Number	36		35	30	
Net production of hogs 6/	1,000 lb.	76,990		65,000	65,000	

1/ By the Bureau of Agricultural Economics except for estimates of turkeys and ducks. 2/ December 1 (of previous year) to June 1. 3/ June 1 to December 1. 4/ Excluding commercial broilers. Preliminary BAE estimate issued July 27 indicated 22,212,000 chickens to be raised in 1945. 5/ BAE estimates for turkeys were: 1944--428,000; 1945--449,000. 6/ Twelve-month period beginning on October 1.

Table 5 Estimated quantities of feeds needed for feeding livestock for the 12-month period beginning October 1, 1944

NEW YORK

Class of livestock	Feed per animal, bird or cwt.				Total livestock and feed					
	Concentrates			Tame and wild hay 3/	Units of livestock 4/	Concentrates			Tame and wild hay 3/	Pasture and grazing
	Grains 1/	Commercial by-products 2/	Total			Grains 1/	Commercial by-products 2/	Total		
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 units	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 A.U. months
1. Horses, mules and colts	1,652	25	1,677	5,000	263	217	3	220	658	198
2. Milk cows	1,000	1,000	2,000	4,800	1,470	735	735	1,470	3,528	8,085
3. Beef cows)										
4. Feeder cattle)	528	232	760	2,000	714	188	83	271	714	1,568
5. Other cattle and calves)										
6. Ewes, 1 year +	75	25	100	660	197	7	3	10	65	168
7. Feeder sheep and lambs	139	31	170	160	36	2	1	3	3	
8. Other sheep and lambs	50	10	60	100	64	2		2	3	
9. Hogs, cwt. net production	360	135	495		770	139	52	191		
10. Hens and pullets 5/	52	28	80		14,229	370	199	569		
11. Chickens raised 6/	20	4	24		23,500	235	47	282		
12. Comm. broilers produced	8	3	11		6,000	24	9	33		
13. Turkeys raised	59	17	76		600	18	5	23		
14. Other livestock 7/						120	45	165	100	
15. Total						2,057	1,182	3,239	5,071	10,019

1/ Includes corn, sorghums, oats, barley, rye, soybeans, and wheat fed as an individual feed or in mixed feed. 2/ Includes oilseed meals, gluten meal, tankage, meat scraps, fish meal, dried milk products, wheat millfeeds, gluten feed, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, hominy feed, alfalfa meal, molasses, beet pulp (dry basis), screenings, garbage, etc., fed as an individual feed or in a commercial mixed feed. 3/ Other roughages recorded in Table 3 used for supplementing hay. 4/ Numbers and net production from Table 4: Data for lines 4, 7, and 9 of this table taken from column 2 (1944) of Table 4; data for all other lines taken from column 4 (1945) of Table 4. 5/ Feed per bird includes an allowance for cockerels in the flock. 6/ Excluding commercial broilers produced. 7/ Other livestock and poultry on farms, and livestock and poultry in villages and cities.

Table 5a Estimated quantities of feeds needed for feeding livestock for the 12-month period beginning October 1, 1945

NEW YORK

Class of livestock	Feed per animal, bird or cwt.				Units of livestock 4/	Total livestock and feed				
	Concentrates			Tame and wild hay 3/		Concentrates			Tame and wild hay 3/	Pasture and grazing
	Grains 1/	Commercial by-products 2/	Total			Grains 1/	Commercial by-products 2/	Total		
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 units	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 A.U. months
1. Horses, mules and colts	1,652	25	1,677	5,000	250	207	3	210	625	186
2. Milk cows	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	1,500	750	750	1,500	3,750	8,250
3. Beef cows)										
4. Feeder cattle)	528	232	760	2,000	700	185	81	266	700	1,540
5. Other cattle and calves)										
6. Ewes, 1 year +	75	25	100	660	195	7	3	10	64	168
7. Feeder sheep and lambs	139	31	170	160	35	2	1	3	3	
8. Other sheep and lambs	50	10	60	100	60	2		2	3	
9. Hogs, cwt. net production	360	135	495		650	117	44	161		
10. Hens and pullets 5/	52	28	80		14,000	364	196	560		
11. Chickens raised 6/	20	4	24		21,000	210	42	252		
12. Comm. broilers produced	8	3	11		6,000	24	9	33		
13. Turkeys raised	59	17	76		625	19	5	24		
14. Other livestock 7/						120	45	165	100	
15. Total						2,007	1,179	3,186	5,245	10,144

1/ Includes corn, sorghums, oats, barley, rye, soybeans and wheat fed as an individual feed or in mixed feed. 2/ Includes oilseed meals, gluten meal, tankage, meat scraps, fish meal, dried milk products, wheat millfeeds, gluten feed, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, hominy feed, alfalfa meal, molasses, beet pulp (dry basis), screenings, garbage, etc., fed as an individual feed or in mixed feed. 3/ Other roughages recorded in Table 3 used for supplementing hay. 4/ Numbers and net production from Table 4: Data for lines 4, 7, and 9 of this table taken from column 4 (1945) of Table 4; data for all other lines taken from column 5 (1946) of Table 4. 5/ Feed per bird includes an allowance for cockerels in the flock. 6/ Excluding commercial broilers produced. 7/ Other livestock and poultry on farms, and livestock and poultry in villages and cities.

Table 5b Estimated quantities of feeds needed for feeding livestock for the 12-month period beginning October 1, 1946

NEW YORK

Class of livestock	Feed per animal, bird or cwt.				Units of livestock 4/	Total livestock and feed				
	Concentrates			Tame and wild hay 3/		Concentrates			Tame and wild hay 3/	Pasture and grazing
	Grains 1/	Commercial by-products 2/	Total			Grains 1/	Commercial by-products 2/	Total		
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 units	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 A.U. months
1. Horses, mules and colts	1,652	25	1,677	5,000	235	194	3	197	588	177
2. Milk cows	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	1,525	763	762	1,525	3,813	8,388
3. Beef cows)										
4. Feeder cattle)	528	232	760	2,000	675	178	79	257	675	1,485
5. Other cattle and calves)										
6. Ewes, 1 year +	75	25	100	660	190	7	3	10	63	162
7. Feeder sheep and lambs	139	31	170	160	30	2	1	3	2	
8. Other sheep and lambs	50	10	60	100	60	2		2	3	
9. Hogs, cwt. net production	360	135	495		650	117	44	161		
10. Hens and pullets 5/	52	28	80		14,000	364	196	560		
11. Chickens raised 6/	20	4	24		21,000	210	42	252		
12. Comm. broilers produced	8	3	11		4,500	18	7	25		
13. Turkeys raised	59	17	76		650	19	6	25		
14. Other livestock 7/						120	45	165	100	
15. Total						1,994	1,188	3,182	5,244	10,212

1/ Includes corn, sorghums, oats, barley, rye, soybeans and wheat fed as an individual feed or in mixed feed. 2/ Includes oilseed meals, gluten meal, tankage, meat scraps, fish meal, dried milk products, wheat millfeeds, gluten feed, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, hominy feed, alfalfa meal, molasses, beet pulp (dry basis), screenings, garbage, etc., fed as an individual feed or in mixed feed. 3/ Other roughages recorded in Table 3 used for supplementing hay. 4/ Numbers and net production from Table 4: Data for lines 4, 7, and 9 of this table taken from column 5 (1946) of Table 4; data for all other lines taken from column 6 (1947) of Table 4. 5/ Feed per bird includes an allowance for cockerels in the flock. 6/ Excluding commercial broilers produced. 7/ Other livestock and poultry on farms, and livestock and poultry in villages and cities.